S A L E U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for
the year ending December 31st, 1934.

13/3 1/7.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Name of Local Authority ....Borough of Sale....

(1) Number of Council houses.

(i) found to be infested ....13....

(ii) disinfested ....13....

Number of other houses.

(i) found to be infested ....11....

(ii) disinfested ....11....

(2) Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs.

Liquid Insecticide Spray
H.C.N.

(3) Methods employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

H.C.N.

(4) Whether work is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor.

H.C.N by Contractor
The Methods - La

SALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending December 31st 1934.

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SALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending December 31st 1934.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Sale Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year 1934.

This report also incorporates that of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. T. Cockcroft, M.S.I.A.

AREA.

The area of Sale is 3628.5 acres.

POPULATION.

The estimated population is.....32,800.

HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1934 according to the Rate Book is 9,420.

RATEABLE VALUE.

Rateable value of the district £241,305.

Sum represented by a penny rate £915.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS.

		TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
LEGITIMATE	415)	429	212	203
ILLEGITIMATE	14)		10	4

Birthrate per thousand of the estimated resident population..... 13.07.

STILL BIRTHS. TOTAL 23.

Rate per thousand total (live and still) births ..... 53.6.

Rate per thousand of the population..... .7.

DEATHS.

DYING IN THE DISTRICT.

Males	Females	Total
128	123	251

TRANSFERABLE TO OTHER DISTRICTS.

Males	Females	Total
5	5	10

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

Males	Females	Total
55	42	97

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Males	Females	Total
178	160	338

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS ..... 338.

Giving a Death Rate of 10.30 per thousand per annum .... 10.30.

Death Rate for England and Wales 1934 ..... 11.8.

Corrected Death Rate for comparison with the above Death Rate for England and Wales is 10.30 X Correction Factor 1.04 - 10.71 ..... 10.71.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.

All infants under 1 year of age Total deaths 16.

All infants per 1,000 live births ..... 37.3.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..... 36.14.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..... 71.4.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Respiratory System.

Males.	Females.	Total.
11	3	14

Non-Respiratory System.

Males.	Females.	Total.
2	1	3

TOTAL DEATHS .....17.

DEATHS FROM CANCER. (Malignant Disease)

Males.	Females.	Total.
19	29	48

TOTAL DEATHS .....48.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Measles	All ages	2
Scarlet Fever	" "	Nil
Whooping Cough	" "	Nil
Diphtheria	" "	1
Smallpox, Fever and Diarrhea		Nil

The Zymotic Death Rate is 0.09.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.
Measles	2	-
Diphtheria	-	1
Influenza	-	3
Encephalitis lethargica	1	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	3
Other tuberculous diseases	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	19	29
Diabetes	-	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	11	13
Heart Disease	43	43
Aneurysm	1	-
Other circulatory diseases	7	13
Bronchitis	8	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	13	5
Other respiratory diseases	3	1
Appendicitis	2	-
Other diseases of liver	-	1
Other digestive diseases	5	1
Acute and chronic nephritis	7	9
Other puerperal causes	-	2
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc	8	4
Senility	-	4
Suicide	4	-
Other violence	11	10
Other defined diseases	19	9
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1
TOTAL.	178	160

SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 1.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	55	29	-
Diphtheria	25	23	1
Pneumonia	18	-	18
Erysipelas	7	6	1
Puerperal Fever	3	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	-
Poliomyelitis	2	1	-
Paratyphoid B.	1	1	-
	115	67	20

Of the 18 deaths from Pneumonia only 4 could be traced as having been notified.

BRIEF REVIEW OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

On the whole, both the Birth Rate and the Death Rate are fairly satisfactory. A slightly disturbing feature is the number of illegitimate births, 14. Also the still-birth rate is not quite satisfactory. There is need still for a thorough examination into the so-called "unknown" causes of still-births.

The infantile death rate will compare favourably with other similar districts. Quite likely the beneficient influence of the work done at the Welfare Centre is now being felt in the area.

Cancer continues to take its large toll of deaths. The number of deaths under the heading of suicide and other violence is comparatively large - possibly an index of the economic depression and ensuing overpowering mental depression on unstable minds.

COPY.

SALE URBAN DISTRICT.

NUMBERS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1934.

FORM A. Primary Notifications	0 to 1		1 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 & upwards		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PULMONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	5	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	12	7
NON-PULMONARY	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
Cases added to the Register otherwise than by formal Notification																								
PULMONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
NON-PULMONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cases restored to the Register having been removed in a previous year.																								
PULMONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NON-PULMONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE SALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1. One part-time Medical Officer of Health holding the Diploma of Public Health of the Victoria University of Manchester, also the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the same University.

2. Approved Medical Certifier under the Mental Deficiency Acts.
(Not appointed by the Sale Urban District Council)

3. One Sanitary Inspector, whole time, who holds the R.S.I. Certificate as a Sanitary Inspector and also an Inspector of Meat and other foods.

4. One clerk who is training to become a qualified Inspector.

The Council have under consideration the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Nursing in the home.

This most important branch of Health Service is carried out by the District Nurses who are attached to the Sale War Memorial Hospital, and the Ashton-upon-Mersey Hospital, and Nursing Home.

Extra nursing help is provided by the Local Authority in cases of emergency. The District Nurses do not attend any Notifiable Infectious cases. Where it is not practicable or in the interests of Public Health for the latter cases to be nursed at home they are sent to Monsall Isolation Hospital, Manchester.

Bacteriological and Pathological examinations are made at

The Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester. The Chester Royal Infirmary are also prepared to examine specimens particularly by arrangement with the Cheshire Insurance Committee in regard to the National Health Insurance patients.

Hospitals.

There are in the district two excellent Hospitals, which are maintained by voluntary contributions. One is known as the Sale War Memorial Hospital, and the other as the Ashton-upon-Mersey nursing and War Memorial Home. Beds are provided at each of these hospitals for both medical and surgical cases.

Maternity cases are dealt with at both hospitals. Each of these institutions render a most valued service to the district, and are greatly appreciated.

In cases of urgency and specialised treatment the Manchester Royal Infirmary up to now has been our great stand by, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on this great institution for the promptitude and efficiency of this service.

Many of the street accidents which occur both in and near our district are taken to Altrincham General Hospital which is not far from our district boundary. At this hospital a service is rendered which we greatly appreciate.

Infectious Disease Hospital.

Treatment of Infectious cases not capable of being dealt with at home is given at the Monsall Isolation Hospital. This is done under an agreement with Manchester Corporation, and the Bucklow Joint Hospital Board of which the Sale Urban District Council are a Constituent Authority.

Unmarried Mothers Illegitimate and Homeless Children.

The Public Assistance Committee acting through the Local Relieving Officer provide institutional care for these persons.

Ambulance Facilities.

Two up-to-date Motor Ambulances are maintained by the Local Authority for the conveyance of accident and non-infectious cases to and from Hospitals. Special Ambulances provided by the Isolation Hospital remove infectious cases.

Welfare Centre.

A most valuable service is rendered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and grateful thanks are due to the Voluntary Committee. A new Welfare Centre is in course of erection. This is being built by the Cheshire County Council. The Health Visitors are under the control of the County Medical Officer of Health and a valuable service is rendered by them.

Veneral Diseases.

The specific treatment for these diseases is provided at various well-known Manchester Hospitals, and at times to suit all who wish to take advantage of the treatment.

THE WATER SUPPLY of the district is good. The whole of the supply is by arrangement with the Manchester Corporation and even during the very difficult dry spell of last year no real inconvenience was experienced.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Mersey acts as a natural boundary on the northern part of this district. There are no works abutting on it, and there has been no cause for complaint with respect to pollution. Most of the streams converging on this river act as land drains for the unbuilt up parts of the district, and here there has been no occasion to deal with anything of an objectionable nature. Owners of the land through which these streams run should realise the need for keeping an unobstructed flow for the water, and by care and attention to the banks prevent flooding as far as possible.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The new Sewage Works were completed during the year and were put into operation in June. The works cover an area of 55 acres and were constructed at a cost of £60,000. In addition to the works itself extensive sewering has been proceeded with and 10 miles of new sewers ranging from 9" stoneware to 42" concrete and cast-iron pipes have been laid. Everything is working very satisfactorily at the works, and a good effluent is being obtained. The works are so designed that additions can easily be made as the growth of the population demands, and there is ample room for any extensions required.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The district will very soon be entirely on the water carriage system. There are only a few outlying cottages and farms which are not provided with water closets. During the year eight privy closets have been converted to fresh water closets and at seven houses where the closets of the tippler type were found to be defective the owners were persuaded to convert them to fresh water closets at their own expense. As the result of informal action additional and improved sanitary accommodation was provided in connection with a licensed premises.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The work of refuse collection and disposal is carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. During the last three years it will be noticed that the transport has been gradually renewed and in place of small vehicles those of a larger type have been placed on the work. There are now four motors and one horse vehicle on refuse collection. The motors are of the low loading type varying from 7 to 9 cubic yards capacity. Three have sliding metal shutters with ample room even above the loading line for bulky material. The smallest vehicle is a seven cubic yards capacity motor with stiffened canvas covers opening in three sections on each side. The horse and cart is used only on ashpit work, and in connection with the disposal of refuse at the tips. At the latter place the cart is used for soiling the tip surface,

sides and face. The tip surface after being soiled to a depth of 6" to 9" is sown with grass seed. The result is that eventually what was low-lying water-logged land is raised, and made into good dry land suitable for either playing grounds or allotments.

The refuse collected in this district is very bulky, having a very large paper content, and in spite of many attempts to prevent it, still remains high. The substitution of dustbins in place of ashpits continues. This year 96 houses have changed from ash-pits to bins for the storage of household refuse. Large quantities of trade refuse are removed by the Council free of charge.

Dustbins are supplied by the Council at as near cost price as possible and during the year 671 bins have been sold.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS.

The following are the latest figures as reported to the Ministry of Health:-

Particulars	Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Total	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Expenditure	4391	3413	925	814	5316	4227
Gross Income	250	250	-	-	250	250
Net cost	4141	3163	925	814	5066	3977
Unit Costs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross expenditure per ton	11 8	9 1	2 5	2 2	14 1	11 3
Gross income per ton	8	8	-	-	8	8
Net Cost per ton	11 0	8 5	2 5	2 2	15 5	10 7
Net cost per 1000 of population	£ 138.11.9	105.17.1	30.19.2	27.4.10	169.10.11	133.1.11
Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	460. 2.3	351. 8.11	102.15.6	90.8.11	562.17.9	441.17.1
Rate Poundage net cost; equivalent rate in £	d. 4.86	d. 3.70	d. 1.09	d. .96	d. 5.95	d. 4.66
Percentage of above to total rates	4.5	3.42	1.01	.88	5.51	4.31

1. WORK DONE AS A RESULT OF COMPLAINTS.

Defective	Roofs	2
"	Gutters	3
"	Fallpipes	3
"	Soilpipes	1
"	Sinks	2
"	Sink wastes	2
"	Floors	2
"	Fireplaces	3
"	Ovens	2
"	Chimney Flues	3
"	Yards and passages surfaces	3
"	Passage walls	4

Defective Washboilers	2
" Plaster	12
" Pointing	13
" Brickwork	2
" Windows and doors	4
" Hot water system	1
Stopped drains	36
Drains relaid	2
Drains altered and additions	4
Damp Walls	3
Offensive Refuse	8
Rats	7
Vermin	19
Poultry near buildings	4
Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance	2
Privies to water closets	6
Ashpits to bins	
Bins renewed	575
	796.

REPAIRS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

Defective roofs	16
" gutters	6
" fallpipes	11
" sink wastes	7
" floors	41
" fireplaces	15
" Ovens	5
" Chimney flues	2
" yard surfaces and passages	20
" yard and passage walls	33
" washboilers	6
" plastering	28
" pointing and brickwork	41
" ceilings	8
" windows and doors	20
" chimney flashings	22
Vertical damp courses inserted	6
Handrails fixed	6
Defective W.C.s pointing, brickwork, roof, etc.	24
Food store provided	9
Whole of house rendered with cement	2
Defective hot water system	1
	319.

VERMIN.

As in other years amongst the complaints received some were with respect to houses infested with vermin. Bugs seemed to be the infestation which gave most concern. The Council through their Officers try to assist owners or occupiers who desire their help. Spraying with insecticide proved to be of some use in houses where the infestation was definitely localised. Where the infestation was of long standing and in more than one room spraying did not seem to be so effective. Hydrocynic Acid Gas was recommended and used in such cases, and the results appear to have justified the means and increased cost.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total number of houses built during the year	572
A. By private enterprise	572
B. By the Local Authority	-
1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-	
1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	335
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	511
2. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	63
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	-
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	234
2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:-	
Ashpits abolished	96
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	211
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act 1930.	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices.	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	6

C.	Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act 1930.	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
2.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
D.	Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act 1930.	
1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
E.	Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act 1925	Nil
F.	Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act 1925	Nil

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

House inspections for defects, etc.			....	511
House inspections for Infectious Diseases			....	75
Workshops and Factory Inspections			....	96
Bakehouses and Food Shops			....	53
Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops			....	69
Cowsheds and Dairies			....	95
Piggeries			....	11
Canal Boats			....	1
Miscellaneous			....	163
Letters and Informal Notices			....	299
Statutory Notices served	10	affecting	12	houses
Complied with by owners	2	"	2	"
Work done by L.A. in default	4	"	6	"
Demolition Orders outstanding at the end of the year	11	"	11	"

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary accommodation at all the schools in the area is good. At one or two schools the yard surfaces are not completely made up with impervious material and as a result parts of the yard get very muddy in wet weather. No school has been closed during the year.

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply of the district is obtained mainly from other districts. We have on the Register 19 producers, and gradually the number of cows kept tends to grow less as land is taken up for building development. A new modern cowshed has been erected at one farm. The cowsheds and dairies have been inspected, and no cause for any action other than informal suggestion has been found necessary.

The milk Retailers on the Register number 88; of these 51 have premises within the district, 17 are registered for the sale of bottled milk and cream only, and the remaining 20 sell milk in the district but their premises are registered in other areas; of these

7 are licensed to sell Certified Milk.
3 " " " " Grade "A" Milk.
7 " " " " Pasteurised Milk.
and 1 is " " produce and sell Grade "A" Milk.

The dairies have been kept under constant supervision, and mainly, kept in a very clean and satisfactory manner. The chief cause for complaint has been that of storing other materials in places used as a dairy.

Towards the end of the year the Council decided to have samples of milk taken and tested for Tuberculosis or Bacterial Contamination. Amongst the first 10 samples taken two proved to be bad samples, one found to contain tubercle bacilli and the other with a bacterial count of over 8,000,000 per c.c. The necessary information was passed on to the County Medical Officer of Health, who dealt with the matter. In each case the milk was from a farm outside this area.

It is the considered opinion of your Medical Officer of Health that the question of the milk supply not only of this district but of the whole country should be thoroughly gone into with a view to making therein radical alterations. The following remarks are submitted for your serious attention:-

Milk is such a universal food and moreover such a practically perfect food for infants and young children that it is obviously worthy of every effort to get a clean wholesome supply. At the same time, milk may be (and often is) a medium by which disease is conveyed to the community. Such infectious diseases as Scarlet Fever, Enteritis and allied conditions, and of course the great scourge of all - tuberculosis - are unfortunately only too often found to be due to the ingestion of contaminated milk. It is not necessary to go into details or statistics relating especially to the incidence of

tuberculosis amongst children, such tuberculosis being now almost unanimously accepted as being due to the taking in of milk containing tubercle bacilli. Apart from the appalling number of deaths annually due to this cause there is a very large amount of suffering, chronic ill-health and various deformities also directly attributable to bovine tuberculosis.

The outpatients department of all our large Hospitals are over-crowded with cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Then, also there are the special clinics and homes for children crippled from the efects of the germ. Sanatoria are built in various parts of the country for the treatment of the disease; because even pulmonary tuberculosis may ensue from the drinking of impure tubercle infected milk. Most authorities seem agreed on this point also.

If to this we add the financial burden thrown on the country in dealing with tuberculosis alone it will be seen that the question of a pure wholesome milk supply is indeed a large one. How may this be brought about?

There are so many interests concerned in the production of our milk supply that the remedy is not so simple as it may appear. If we could be sure that all milk could be taken from healthy cows by healthy individuals under the most scrupulously clean conditions - almost to the point of surgical cleanliness - that is, that the hands of the milker, the udder of the cow and all utensils used in the collection of the milk be thoroughly sterile - then all would be well. The milk would have to be cooled, placed in sterile bottles and delivered to the consumer in say from two to four hours later. There would be no contamination of the milk from leaving the healthy udder until it is consumed at the home of the consumer. This would be an ideal pure milk of the highest grade - no higher could be produced, and this is the standard that should be aimed at in a well ordered community. But - and there are always several "buts" - there are many difficulties to be overcome before this effect can be achieved.

Farmers are not entirely philanthropists. They have to live; and to do so they have to run their business on sound economic lines. Unless their profits are sufficient to allow them to live their lives in decent comfort it becomes exceedingly difficult for them to "carry on".

The number of tuberculous cattle in the country is very large and the amount even yet of milk harbouring tubercle bacilli is, I am afraid, of no small content. And yet something must be done if we would stem the tide and ravages of tuberculosis especially amongst the children of the country.

"Dried Milk." One method which is in fairly large use is the manufacture of "dried milk" or "powdered milk". One of the attractions of this kind of food is perhaps its apparent cheapness.

Also, it is presented in a handy form and when water is added, then hey presto! there is your milk! The milk powder is moreover claimed to be free from the ordinary germs of disease. No doubt in a vast continent where milk may be produced in enormous quantities, it is a comparatively easy and cheap business to reduce it to powder and then export the latter to all parts of the world - a highly profitable undertaking to the exporter. Are there any objections to this form of food? Well, milk is a natural liquid food and to the writer it seems somewhat paradoxical that the "liquid" portion must first of all be got rid of and then later on water must be added again to the residue before being consumed. I maintain that something of no little moment is lost (and not regained) during the evaporation of the "liquid" portion. The solids are no doubt derived from the whole milk but I cannot believe that they are not altered for the worse during the process of manufacture. It is hardly necessary to remark that the vitamins present in whole milk will be destroyed by the heat necessary to evaporate the liquid portion of the latter.

The feeding of infants by means of powdered milk and water is at the best only a makeshift arrangement. The question of apparent cheapness and handiness no doubt appeals to the harassed (financially) mother.

Condensed Milk. The remarks with reference to powdered milk apply in a more or less degree to condensed milk - also there is usually a fairly large over-content of carbohydrates present in the latter. Usually the ferments necessary for digestion of carbohydrates are not present or not in a large amount in the infant's stomach and duodenum, to cope with the excess of carbohydrates in condensed milk.

Pasteurised Milk. This is a method of treating milk by heating it under given conditions and for a given length of time with a view to killing off or inhibiting the growth of pathogenic or disease producing germs. Again, the principal germs to be destroyed are:- all bacilli of the Coli group (including Typhoid) and tubercle bacilli. It is taken for granted that all gross contamination of the milk is first removed by straining. Further the milk must be cooled down, after pasteurisation, to such a degree that under ordinary conditions it is consumed before it reaches a temperature sufficiently high for further bacterial growth. The milk is bottled in sterile sealed bottles and delivered thus to the consumer.

Pasteurisation to be successful must be done efficiently. There must be no weak link in the sterilising "chain". In my opinion all sterilising pasteurising plant should be examined and inspected regularly by competent inspectors.

It may be as well to disarm criticism here by saying that pasteurisation does not do away with the need for eradicating tuberculous cattle from herds. Tuberculosis must be attacked at all points all the time. Examination and testing of cattle should go on meanwhile with consequent segregation of cattle found diseased and destroyed when necessary.

Milk from tuberculin tested cows is a safe milk and would come under the category named early on in this article.

To the great majority of the people, pasteurised milk is the ideal milk for all infants who have to be artificially fed. The vitamins are for all practical purposes as in raw milk. The fact that all disease producing germs are rendered inocuous makes it a highly reliable food; the bogy of tuberculosis is reduced to a minimum and all diseases of the Typhoid and Coli class are practically abolished. The palatability of the milk is very little altered and usually the fat globules are distributed evenly throughout the milk.

As in all methods of food distribution the human factor has to be considered. A high sense of cleanliness inculcated in all persons concerned with the handling of milk. All vans and vehicles should be particularly clean and made as attractive as possible. All utensils should be sterilised by the application of steam (or super heated steam). Nothing must be done in a slipshod manner.

If only the public themselves would take an intense personal interest in the production and storage of the milk supplied to their children - if only they would bestir themselves in such an important affair as the health of the future men and women of the race and make it their business to go and see exactly where and how the milk is produced and stored - the question of a clean wholesome milk supply would receive such a fillip that nothing could stand in the way of resolving successfully such an overpowering demand.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are on the Register 10 licensed slaughter houses. Only a few cattle are slaughtered in the district, the greater portion of the beef coming from the Manchester Meat Market.

The Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops have been inspected frequently. In one or two cases minor defects have been found, but were remedied at once upon the same being pointed out to the occupiers.

The following foodstuffs have been voluntarily surrendered and destroyed as being unfit for human food:-

4 Barrels Pigs' Maws
15 Gallons of Milk
2 Pigs' Livers
1 Pig's Head
1 Cow's Liver
1 Cow's Head
5 Cooked Hams in tins
17 lbs. Halibut.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are on the Register 24 bakehouses and other places where food is prepared for sale. These are inspected frequently and at times accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health. The majority are kept in a satisfactory manner. As pointed out in previous reports

the main cause of any unsatisfactory conditions is generally due to the limited floor space. Improvements have been effected at two bakehouses as the result of suggestions made when inspecting.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Although we have on the Register 54 factories, 38 workshops and 4 workplaces the district is definitely residential and only 6 of these factories employ more than 20 persons. The remaining number consist of Builders' workshops, Motor Repair shops, Boot Repair shops, Bakehouses and Dressmakers.

The premises are kept under constant supervision, and there has been no cause for any statutory action. In four cases minor defects were noted, which upon being brought to the notice of the occupiers were remedied.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There being no large factories where steam is used the necessity for any action for local smoke abatement has not arisen. The largest chimney in the district is that of the local baths. All the other factories except a laundry use electric power.

My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Members and Officers of the Council for their support and co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. CONNOLLY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
VICT.

Medical Officer of Health.